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Slavery or freedom - Hitler's "new order" or co-operation of equal and creative peoples of the world - are two alternatives for humanity. This war should give the solution, and it will give it. The Polish people, in battle line with other free peoples, is fighting for a better future not only for Poland but for the whole of humanity. The struggle goes on, the end may be distant, but after two years of this war we are more sure than ever, that the final victory will be ours, that the forces of liberty and democracy will win.

In this war the achievements of the Polish people, suffering numberless losses, but always fighting, play a very important part. This people is fulfilling its task and it is conscious of its historical responsibility to their own country and the rest of the world.

BETTER FIRES THAN GERMANS

Polish peasants often set their farms on fire when they are about to be driven off by the forces of occupation. Thus they prevent the farms from falling into the hand of the oppressors. The German press, as well as the German-controlled Polish press, often note cases of fire in the country, particularly in the last few months. The cause of the fire usually remains "unknown", and so do the incendiaries.

The German-controlled Polish newspaper "Kurier Czestochowski" of June 12, 1941, reports a series of fires in the Kielce, Jedrzejow and Miechow counties. This report bears the title "The red cock went crazy". It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the origin of the fires.

The same "Kurier Czestochowski" reports another series of fires in the Miechow county. These fires destroyed many farms and farm implements. The German-controlled "Siew" (a Polish-language Sunday-weekly for the rural population) of June 29, 1941, reports extensive forest fires in Jedrzejow county. A large area of state-owned woods, which are now under German exploitation, was burned down. The paper attributes the fires to accidental causes.

As to fires in houses and farms they are usually attributed to negligence or defective electrical equipment. The Germans endeavor to prove that no more than 9 o/o of the fires are due to incendiaries. Despite these deceitful statistics the German paper "Deutsche Rundschau" (published in Polish territory) appeals to the German population to guard the crops, as "this might prevent 9/10 of the fires."

THE UNDERGROUND JEWISH PAPER AGAINST NAZI ORDERS

On February 15, 1941, the expulsion of the Jewish population in Poland from their homes was started. In Warsaw and in the other great cities the Jews have been isolated and closed in ghettos. The occupational authorities then proceeded to expel Jews from the smaller provincial towns. They have been sent either to the Warsaw ghetto or concentrated in "regional ghettos", where Jews of the same vicinity are jammed together.

German police are raiding Jewish homes and driving out their occupants without allowing them to remove their belongings. The Jews are then marched to the railway station and taken to the town which is assigned to them.

Neither the German press nor the German-controlled Polish press publish anything about the grim conditions under which these expulsions are carried out. It is the underground press which gives the Polish public the necessary information. But it happens that faint echoes of

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